

on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to refunding a postal savings depository, and to aid in refunding the national debt, was discussed in the Committee this morning, and the Chairman was authorized to offer it to a committee of the House. Mr. Robbie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was made the special order for today in the House.

Mr. Wadell will contain the entire plan of the bill, and for refunding the national debt, and provides for a postal savings depository, to be managed by the Post-Office Superintendent, substantially upon the English and Canadian plan. Sixty-five cents, or about 25 cents to \$300, may be received at the designated money-order offices, for which depositors will be entitled to a pass-book account, and a certificate of deposit from the Postmaster-General. These deposits will bear 3 per cent interest, and may be withdrawn at any time on the application of the depositor or his legal representative.

Absolute security is guaranteed to depositors, and no charge is made for deposits or withdrawals, while every facility is given to the convenience of the depositor. Depositors who desire, may have their deposits, when they reach \$50, converted into 3.65 certificates or 4 per cent bonds.

The bill also provides for all the details of management, and covers all the ground of the other bills having in view the popular 4 per cent loan.

THE EVENERS.

ALLERTON'S STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Mr. S. W. Allerton, of Chicago, had little opportunity to speak before the arrival of the bill, but subsequently, Mr. Tracy, a representative he made the following statement as to the origin and history of the Chicago Union Stock-Yards:

Previous to the construction of these stock-yards cattle arrived in Chicago at different points of the city, and were driven from one yard to another. They were often stuck in the mud, and when loaded in the cars would have to be driven over the cars to get them to the quantities of stock when the cattle were shipped through to Pittsburg. There were no conveniences for the men, and the drivers were compelled to sleep on the ground. The last season before the yards were completed, there were 1,000 cattle, and 2,000 horses, from the ferrage, and dragging through New York City. The stock then had to be driven over the cars, and when loaded in the cars some four miles to a market place; they often arrived late in the day, after market was over. There were a number of men employed to care for the cattle. They arrived in New York by express. They arrived in New York by the Central Railroad at Thirtieth street and at times they were waiting for daylight to have the men take gang-planks to make a walk to secure the cattle. The stock would then be driven down to the city, after journey of 1,000 miles, without any opportunity for feed, water, or rest.

I then resolved in my mind that if I ever gained any capital I would help to construct proper conveniences for the cattle and drivers. I did just that. My first contributions believed that I have done more for the amelioration of dumb brutes than a thousand Bibles or than a million Kuolings. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will commence the work of printing silver certificates to-morrow. Orders have already been received from New York for \$3,000,000 of the certificates of various denominations.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The bill reported to-day from the Committee on Commerce authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish two life-saving stations on the sea and lake coast, among them the following: Fifteen complete stations on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina; one station on the coast of South Carolina; one to be located at one sleeping port in Michigan; one to be located at Bayley's Harbor; four life-boat stations, to be located at Manistee, Oneida, Leland, and one at Muskegon; and one at Keweenaw.

Mr. Banks said he had known of the speech made by the gentleman (Clymer) for more than thirty years. He had always been made by the party out of power, and the condition of things was such that he did not believe that the United States Government should be ready to take up the bill. He said that the bill would require the time was not far distant when it would be obliged to defend on the seas of the world, and that it would be necessary to be at least prepared to do so. The small appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the stations and a life-boat station at one or the other of the Great Lakes, and a life-boat station at the Harbor of refuge. The Committee says that the bill of the life-saving service is to be expanded, that under the present arrangement, and that, in view of all the facts, the proposed transfer to the navy is impracticable.

WANTS A MINT.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard a delegation from Indianapolis in advocacy of the establishment of a mint in that city. Argument was made that the mint would bring in millions to the city, and that the mint would be a source of revenue to the State.

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WANTS AN ADOBE.

The United States steamer Enterprise, at New Orleans, is ordered to the Amazon River, and with the consent of the Brazilian authorities, will make a call at Rio Janeiro. The steamer will be at anchor for a number of days, and then proceed to San Domingo, and remain there, if the troubles demand her presence.

THE FOUR PER CENT.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent bond to-day were \$35,000.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Indianola delegation here is confident that the San Francisco Mint will be engaged to its full extent in coining trade dollars, and that the British will be engaged to its full extent in coining the dollar.

If it should be, it is apprehended that Great Britain will establish a mint at Shanghai, and thus deprive the Pacific coast of a large amount of coin.

It is to be hoped that the coin from Great Britain will be shamed like a glowing dia-

mon. Mr. Allerton continued:

THE COIN.

The Chicago stock yards built at enormous expense. The stock yards of East St. Louis cost \$1,700,000, and have never paid any dividend. The stock yards of New York cost \$1,000,000, and the stock yards of Boston cost \$1,000,000, and are 100 feet deep, on piles averaging eighty feet long, and upon them there has been an abattoir and stock yards.

Naturally, the charges for hay are somewhat large, as it is necessary that there should be some care made to sustain these expensive stock yards.

The yards are also built at Sixtieth street, New York, and the cost is \$1,000,000. The construction cost \$700,000. The City of New York takes this property \$12,000 annually. It is a fact that the stock yards should be made upon hay to pay a small amount to the stock yards.

Mr. Allerton said:—"I have been a shipper of live-stock for more than twenty years, and I know no man, even a shipper, that has made a profit of 25 cents per head upon his shipping. Now, when the stock yards built with his six or eight cars, his individual expenses were more than 25 cents per head, and he has to pay 10 cents per head to the stock yards.

All these charges against large shippers have had the effect to reduce the cost of live-stock yards from \$12,000 to \$10,000. The charge now is \$110 per car from St. Louis to New York City, which is 1,100 miles.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McFadden's Theatre, Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

"A Celebrated Case," by the Union Square Company.

Hooley's Theatre, Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

Engagement of Sothers. "A Crushed Tragedian."

New Chicago Theatre, Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Aladdin."

Coliseum Novelty Theatre, Clark street, opposite Court-House. Variety performance.

West Twelfth-Street Turner Hall. Lecture by George Francis Train. Subject: "Organizing Prosperity."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUDANIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Hall of the Knights of Pythias. Lecture by Dr. J. C. Howell, on the "Feminine Faculty." Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL members are urgently requested to be present, as business of importance will be before the Lodge.

J. A. STODDARD, W. M.

J. C. HOWELL, Secy.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall of the Knights of Pythias. Lecture by Dr. J. C. Howell, on the "Feminine Faculty." Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock prompt, for work on F. C. DeMolay. Invitations cordially invited to men with us.

J. C. HOWELL, Secy.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98.

The two men charged with the terrible triple murder at Wheeling, W. Va., which was described in our dispatches yesterday, have an excellent prospect of paying the penalty of their crime before the sun rises this morning. At midnight crowds were gathering, and it seemed certain that the men would be taken out and hanged.

A murder trial of uncommon interest in that part of the State is in progress at Waukegan, Ill., where JOHN DAVISON stands charged with the killing of PETE ROBERTSON, an old and wealthy citizen of Lake County. The tragedy grew out of an old difficulty about the opening of a road through Davison's farm, and an intense degree of feeling and interest has been excited in connection with the trial.

A Catholic priest, with the meddled name of BLAUSTE PISTORIUS, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, upon a second trial, at Philadelphia yesterday. The religious troubles in Germany some years ago involved him in such an extent that he thought it safest to fly to America. Arrived in Pennsylvania, at the farm-house of his brother, he took sides in a petty feud existing between his brother and a neighbor, and, in an altercation, shot and killed the neighbor. There were peculiar circumstances surrounding the act, somewhat similar to those alleged in mitigation of the homicide committed by Davison, now on trial at Waukegan.

STANLEY MATTHEWS had something to say on the timber-stealing question in the Senate yesterday which was quite to the point. He suggested that the assailants of Secretary SHERMAN would do better to expend their eloquence in advocating the repeal of the law which prohibits the wholesale robbery of the Government's timber-covered domain than in abusing the Secretary for faithfully executing the law it stands. But it takes a little more moral courage to openly urge the removal of all protection of the property of the Government against the inroads of thieves than to assail a Department officer on account of cases of individual hardship and persecution which never occurred.

The signing of the Stay bill yesterday by the Governor of Massachusetts was just in the nick of time to prevent a disclosure of the rottenness of the Brighton Savings Bank, which, taking prompt advantage of the new law, refused to pay out sums upon which the sixty-days' notices had expired. The Legislature having stepped in between the bank managers and the depositors and assumed to change the contract requiring the payment of depositors after the requisite notice, the Savings Bank Commissioners now announce to the Brighton depositors that they can only get 10 per cent of their money during the next six months, and 10 per cent more between September, 1878, and March, 1879, and not a cent more unless the Commissioners so direct. This is the practical operation of the Stay law which is the product of the inferior article of integrity and intelligence abounding in Massachusetts. It will help the banks mightily to recover or collapse at their leisure, and it will prevent panics by convincing depositors of the folly of getting excited about money which the Legislature has decided is no longer their own.

An article on the unfinished Custom-House and Post-Office building, and the present condition of the Government office accommodations in Chicago, is printed in our columns this morning, with a view to demonstrating to the Senators and Representatives the pressing necessities of the case. Figures are given which show the volume and importance of the Government business transacted in this city, and prove the urgent need of larger and more suitable quarters for its transactions. The immediate appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to rush forward the completion of the Custom-House with the same speed and energy that private parties would display under similar pressure would be a measure

of downright economy in dollars and cents; while the fact that the property and records of the Government are constantly endangered by reason of insurec provision against loss by fire or injury by other causes should convince Congress of the imperative duty of hurrying up the work. In this instance time is money, and true economy can best be enforced by promptly appropriating the money necessary to put the building in readiness for occupation and use.

LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, is attracting a large share of the world's attention by his magnificent display of speed and endurance in the great tournament now in progress in London. While his other competitors have availed themselves of the privilege of varying their gait by occasional runs, skips, etc., the Chicago man has been guilty of no such foolishness, but has kept up that wonderful springy step which has made him famous as a model for walkers, and at the end of nine-sixty hours from the time the tournament began he had walked 873 miles, an average of nearly four miles an hour, including the time spent in rest and sleep. The contest closes to-morrow night at 12 o'clock, and O'LEARY's victory over all his competitors seems to be assured.

An extract is printed from an editorial in a late number of the London *News*—a journal scarcely second to the London *Times* in character and influence,—in which it is candidly admitted that the United States Government is not responsible for the statement made in foreign prospectuses that the bonds sold there would be redeemed in gold. The *News* thinks the Remonetization act was unwise, as, of course, most of the English press profess to think, but adds: "We are bound to say that, if the United States Congress takes a different view of the matter, there is still no cause of repudiation against them." The *News* goes even further than this, and, after noting that this country has the same right to be excused by other countries to change its standard of values within certain limits, it continues that "looking at the way in which gold has been rising in value of late years, we cannot say that in substituting a double standard instead of a single one of gold, Americans have no excuse for thinking that what they do merely prevents the overpayment of the creditors." That is it, precisely, with the addition that the American people had the more right to this opinion, inasmuch as they had never agreed or intended at any time to pay the debt in gold alone.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

The conference between Secretary SHERMAN and the Senate Finance Committee led to a very thorough discussion of the Resumption question, and we think a careful consideration of that discussion will convince every one that practical resumption on the 1st of January next will be a much easier matter than the majority of people have supposed, and that it will enlarge the stock of money and promote general confidence, to the infinite relief of the whole country. The question has assumed an entirely different aspect since the passage of the Remonetization act. The difference is just this: "On a single gold basis it was necessary to contemplate an attempt at resumption with a limited and inadequate specie currency; this was a circumstance sure to arouse a general suspicion of failure, and there would have been a rush for gold and subsequent hoarding of the specie." That is it, precisely, with the addition that the American people had the more right to this opinion, inasmuch as they had never agreed or intended at any time to pay the debt in gold alone.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

The conference between Secretary SHERMAN and the Senate Finance Committee made by what are known as the local organizations of the Democratic party are, we confess, most discouraging. They are discouraging because they promise, if successful, to reduce the Board of Aldermen below any grade of respectability heretofore existing in that body. All can recall the days when the famous "19"—a majority of the Board—was as openly for sale as any horses at the horse market, and the coming Council, if made up of men such as have been nominated by the Democratic ward organizations, promises to restore that mode and character of City Government. We are not disposed to hold the mass of citizens who call themselves Democrats responsible for these nominations. We suppose that the majority of citizens of all parties desire an honest City Government, and are equally interested in an economical administration of public affairs, but the nomination of these candidates leaves them no alternative but to vote for such men or vote for the men nominated on the other side. Right here arises a serious difficulty. The nomination of a number of disreputable and improper candidates on one side is a strong encouragement for the same class of persons to have themselves nominated by the other party. The men who seek office for which they are not competent are not confined to any one organization. If there were ten organizations in the city, each could turn out eighteen candidates for Aldermen, and no man of mean human capacity could distinguish which of the lot was the least disreputable, unfit, and incompetent. When ever either party nominates a first-class man for a local office, it, to some extent, compels the adverse party to put up a candidate equally free of objectionable qualities; and a difference of the efforts of the people will have no disposition to make a frantic rush on the Treasury for redemption of greenbacks in specie, and the specie will not be hoarded at the loss of interest when there is no prospect of its having a special value over the national currency. Secretary SHERMAN virtually admitted this distinction between resumption now and before, though he did not say it in so many words.

Secretary SHERMAN made it very evident, we think, that all circumstances have a tendency to shape themselves in favor of resumption. As to the actual specie reserve which may be accumulated, it is evident that the authority of the Resumption law, as it stands, will enable the Government to acquire about \$140,000,000 by Jan. 1 next, without doing any injury to the business of the country. The men who seek office for which they are not competent are not confined to any one organization. If there were ten organizations in the city, each could turn out eighteen candidates for Aldermen, and no man of mean human capacity could distinguish which of the lot was the least disreputable, unfit, and incompetent. When ever either party nominates a first-class man for a local office, it, to some extent, compels the adverse party to put up a candidate equally free of objectionable qualities; and a difference of the efforts of the people will have no disposition to make a frantic rush on the Treasury for redemption of greenbacks in specie, and the specie will not be hoarded at the loss of interest when there is no prospect of its having a special value over the national currency. Secretary SHERMAN virtually admitted this distinction between resumption now and before, though he did not say it in so many words.

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Murder-Trial at Waukegan Fairly Under Way.

Defendant's Attorney Paints the Homicide as a Simple Accident.

Testimony of Doctors Showing the Wound to Have Been Mortal.

Evidence that Davison Had Expressed a Wish for Robertson's Death.

The Crime of Blasius Pistorius, a Catholic Priest, and His Doom.

Some Lynching to Follow the Triple Murder Near Wheeling.

No Doubt Entertained of the Truth of the Camden Confession.

DAVISON--ROBERTSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Lake Co., Ill., March 21.—The final jury was obtained in the Davison case this morning in the person of T. F. Blankey, of Benton Township. A large audience was present at the opening of court, and now that work has fully commenced, the courtroom will not be crowded daily.

THE TRIAL OF ROBERTSON.

Mr. Scaries, the attorney for the defense, opened the case for the People. He said that he had been engaged by the family of the deceased Robertson, but to vindictively press the case against Davison, nor to take advantage of legal points, but to see that justice was done. A heavy responsibility rested upon the jurors, and their duty was to carefully weigh all the testimony adduced, and give the verdict on the law and the evidence. He proposed to prove that the defendant had threatened once before to kill John Robertson.

Mr. Reed then read the statutory definition of a willful homicide, and said that the killing of Robertson was murder and not less.

This was probably the most important case ever tried in Lake County since its organization.

The deceased had resided within the confines of the county for forty years, and had brought up a family and acquired wealth and social position. Mr. Reed then stated the circumstances connected with the homicide.

He makes five months, and the defendant's service for the defense.

He is the son of Bonanza Mackey and his wife.

He is a son of the deceased.

wo men to attend to, and

LAKE CAPTAIN. well-known lake-captain, Peterson, lying near Six-morning, of neuritis of the heart, suffering for a month, a result of a long and an excellent reputation master of the schooner America, of the Great Lakes. Capt. Warner leaves a

ROSSINGS. and dollars is the amount

Lincklin Crossing this sea-
that Congress will make
the Chief of Engineers will
dangerous point with allHAVEN BARGES. HAVEN, Capt. Parsons, ar-
with the Grand Haven
and "Preston" boy—
the first trip the sea-
on their trips as usual.THE SNOOK. The snook was brought the
most welcome news through the
the most ever known—
the credit should be given.
TEN NIGHTS.NOTES. Canada will probably be
the most welcome news to all
elevator ready for use.Buchel is not going to De-
c. Capt. Harry Chan-
The Anchor Line prop-
erly to start.... The Toledo
in protection of the De-
ing to the Service to the Navy

CHICAGO. The arrivals and clearances

on Alpena, sunfish, star-
fish, 100 numbers, crop 57

number, and sunfish; 100

schooner City of Toledo, Es-
tate, 100 numbers, crop 57schooner O. Thayer, Es-
tate, 100 numbers, crop 57

schooner M. W. M. 100

numbers, crop 57

schooner Grand Haven, sunfish;

schooner Grand

